

# THE ENQUIRER.

LITCHFIELD, SEPT. 3, 1836.

For an excellent satire upon the popularity-hunting propensity of some would-be great people we refer our readers to an article upon the first page of to-day's paper. There are some probably not a thousand miles from Litchfield to whom the article would very well apply. Always managing to keep "this side up," they also manage to be helped to a good supply of the "leaves and fishes." The article should be credited, we believe, to a New-York print.

From the Western and Southern Elections, we have very little information additional from what we published last week. It appears to be agreed on all hands that Kentucky, Indiana, and North-Carolina, and most probably Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, giving in all 55 electoral votes, have gone for the Whigs; and Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas, only 13 electoral votes, for the Ruckeries—in all of which states, however, another contest will take place in the fall in the choice of Electors.

In Maryland and Vermont the state elections took place on Monday and Tuesday of this week. It is expected the contest will be close in each.

The intelligence from Texas in our last paper, of the escape of Santa Anna, and the arrest of Gov. Burnet, of Texas, for treason, is not confirmed, and is probably incorrect in all its parts.

We have observed that some of the collar presses publish what they call the official canvass of the votes in Missouri, and give their candidates majorities in round numbers 600! 2000! 3000! exactly! which to our mind proves satisfactorily that the official returns are not yet received; or if received, that they are not correctly stated. Who ever heard of such exactness in hundreds and thousands in official figures? However, we give up the state till November, when we expect she will go with the rest of the West for the Hero of Tippecanoe.

We are in receipt of a series of resolutions from a neighboring town upon the subject of the abolition of slavery, &c.; but as we have already refused to give place to articles upon one side of the subject from the same section of country, fairness and justice would seem to require of us that we should exclude any thing of an argumentative or declamatory nature upon the other. And because "they have been incorrectly printed" elsewhere, and the authors desire them more correctly printed in our paper, forms in our mind no plea for our giving them publicity. Let them be republished in a corrected form (if possible) in the print where they have already appeared. We in the abstract disapprove of slavery of every kind, moral, mental, and political—hence we can never lend the liver of Van Burenism—but at the same time we are utterly opposed to the fanatic course of the "immediate abolitionists." As to the attempted "intimidation" of two or three subscribers, we have been connected with a newspaper a little too long to suffer that to have any influence upon our conduct.

**Ousatonic Rail Road.**—We are requested to mention that a meeting of the Commissioners on this road will hold a meeting at New-Milford on Tuesday the 13th inst. at 11 o'clock A. M. to take the subject into consideration, and make arrangements for carrying into effect the objects of the incorporation. The object is one of great importance to the section of Litchfield county through which the contemplated road is to pass, as well as those towns more remote whose communication to the Emporium may be affected by it. We hope soon to see the road commenced, and in the "full tide of successful experiment." There can be no doubt, that when completed, it will be the medium of a vast proportion of the travel between the cities of Albany and New-York, and of the towns in the intermediate country. And when the main branch is finished, we shall look with confidence to a side-cut being made to the village of Litchfield in a very short period thereafter. This would give an impulse to business here, and all through the country. It would open to enterprise from abroad (or at home) many fine mill and manufacturing privileges which now lie entirely idle for the want of somebody to take hold of them. Let any one unacquainted with the location just take a view of the water-power at the outlet of Bantam Lake and other streams in the vicinity, and he must be satisfied that through these advantages some parts of old Litchfield are destined to prosper.

A report from the Commissioners, and the Engineer who has been employed to survey the route, embracing some statistical views, the difficulties to be encountered, probable expense, &c. will we understand shortly be laid before the public.

**VILLAGE LAWS.**—It is probably known to most of our village readers that there is a Borough Law requiring every owner of a house, or store, within its limits to provide himself with fire-buckets and ladders, to be in readiness whenever wanted. At the annual meeting on Tuesday afternoon last, after the ordinary business was disposed of, we understand this subject was taken up, and a special committee appointed to visit every residence and ascertain to what extent the laws have been complied with, and to enforce the penalties against delinquents. This committee we trust will execute their duties faithfully and promptly. Though our village has hitherto in a remarkable degree been spared from the dreadful visitation of conflagration, it behoves all of her citizens to be constantly on their guard; for if a fire should unfortunately break out in some of her most exposed situations, the destruction would probably be very great before it could be arrested, as we are illly prepared to cope with the devouring element. We have no engine, no hook and ladder company, no any thing but a few scattered buckets and ladders to bring into requisition.

Another subject enjoined upon the committee is to see that the law respecting the side-walks in our village is duly carried into effect. We trust there will be no backing out by a few individuals on the plea that the laws are not constitutional. Let the laws be enforced, and their constitutionality be decided by the proper tribunals, if resisted.

A hard case.—Mr. Asa G. Sanford, of New-Haven, who had just closed up his business there, and was prepared to emigrate in a few days to St. Louis, Mo. was on Sunday night last robbed of nearly all his money. He had deposited it in a tin case in his room, to the amount of \$9700, when a person broke in and robbed him of the whole except a few cents. It must have been taken by some person acquainted with the premises and with the circumstance of his having it by him. He offers \$300 for its recovery.

**FOREIGN.**—An arrival at New-York on Monday last brings advices to the 2d August from Liverpool. The papers are barren of news. The senior brother of the Rothschild lay at the point of death at Frankfurt.

**Dedication.**—The new Methodist Chapel in Canada Village (West Goheen) was dedicated to the service and worship of Almighty God on Thursday last. The sermon on the occasion was by Professor HOLMES, of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, and we learn was a highly impressive and powerful discourse. The singing and other exercises on the occasion were appropriate and interesting. The church itself, which has been reared the present season, is a neat and substantial edifice, with a handsome cupola.

## THE PARK: THE PARK!

Do tell us, Mr. Editor, what is the reason that the work upon the Park in West-street is stopped short of completion? The posts and rails are mostly down, but the ground around them is rough and uneven—the fence has had only a priming of paint—and I perceive that cattle and horses (to say nothing of hogs and geese, which around this town seem to be free commoners) march into the enclosure without difficulty. Why do not the committee go forward and complete and point it like the one in East street? **QUEST.** [We should be very glad to answer our correspondent, but certainly cannot—we presume however that one and probably the principal reason is, that the subscriptions are not all paid. We are aware that there has been and is a delay; but from what cause we do not know, unless for the want of funds to pay the workmen. It is to be hoped that all who have not paid will promptly do so, and let the work go on. It cannot be expected that the committee will proceed faster than the money is collected. We trust that before long a meeting of the subscribers will be called and an exhibit made by the committee of the cost, expenditure, &c.—as the time is rapidly approaching when something must be done respecting the transplanting of trees, &c.—Ed.]

## FOR THE ENQUIRER.

### LYCEUMS.—NO. V.

It is evident that the people of Connecticut, and especially, of Litchfield County, are far behind their neighbors in making improvements in education. Yes, Connecticut, the State which beyond all others is famed for her higher schools, colleges, and seminaries of learning, is found far behind her sister States at the North in regard to the most important branch of our system of education—primary schools, and institutions for the improvement of the common classes.

Is it of importance that the liberties of this country should be preserved? Are our civil and religious rights and privileges, our free institutions, and the government of laws under which we live, worth an effort to sustain them? If they are, let us spare no pains to do it. Let us have "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together." Compel not this Republic to die a lingering death. If she must fall, if she must share the fate of other free governments, let it be while there are talents and patriotism worthy to write her epitaph.

The general education of the people is the only sure foundation of a Republican government. To suppose the contrary would involve an absurdity: for a free people must be capable of self-government; and how can it be supposed that an uneducated and ignorant people are qualified to govern themselves in a proper manner? Ignorant men ought not to be trusted with any business of importance, much less then with the management of public affairs. They have no fixed principles upon which to act; are made the dupes of ambitious demagogues, and party leaders; in a word, they are blown about by every wind of doctrine. Is the evidence of facts needed to support the assertion? Let the civil broils and tumults, which finally caused the destruction of Greece and Rome, bear witness.—Let our sister Republics in Central and Southern America, where revolution after revolution, and massacre upon massacre, have succeeded in desolating and laying waste their territories, and destroying their inhabitants, bear witness. Do the people of this country wish to be involved in similar calamities? Do they desire to see their prospects of peace and happiness marred by the hand of war and civil commotions? If not, if they value their liberties and their rights, let them with one accord take measures to preserve them. And, if in a popular government it is necessary that the people should be educated, so it is that they should receive an extensive education. In this country, all are allowed the privilege of taking a part in our public affairs; and will they act in a suitable manner unless educated? A scientific, and, especially, a political education, alone will render men fit to perform their duties as good citizens. So well informed should they be, as to be able to form opinions and principles of action on all subjects, and to detect any mismanagement which either through fraud or carelessness, takes place; otherwise they will be made the tools of some designing political junto.

It may be thought that the plan of giving all men an extended education is a wild and fanciful scheme of the author, and that it is altogether too vast and impracticable to merit a moment's consideration. What is there impracticable in it? The education of men can be pursued farther, as easily as it can be carried to a more limited extent. It can be done with greater ease, as the farther the learner advances, the more he will be interested; and the progress he makes will depend upon the interest he has in it. The only objection—the want of time—I think has already been silenced.

It cannot be accomplished, however, unless some more energetic action on the part of the public takes place. The idea that the Lyceum can effect any change in this particular, may be considered puerile in the extreme. But, nevertheless, I think, if properly conducted, it can, and will, be made a powerful instrument to be wielded for this purpose. In their present condition, however, they can do little or nothing. They are usually the creatures of a day, that commence with flattering prospects, but soon fail for want of suitable encouragement.

It appears to be of importance, then, that something should be done to support and encourage Lyceums, and give them a permanent character; and also to promote, in all suitable ways, the objects of education. Such an institution would be found in the formation of a Litchfield County Lyceum Society.

The idea of a County Lyceum will, perhaps, be treated by many with ridicule and contempt. This, however, is to be expected at the commencement of any novel undertaking; and the writer of these remarks is far from being dissuaded from laying his plan before the public on this account. He is convinced that a candid examination of the subject will satisfy any reasonable mind of the importance and necessity of such an institution.

"Union is strength," is a maxim in the mouth of every American. Let us apply this principle in the case before us. Let men be united in effecting a reform in our system of education; and can any one doubt but that there would be a happy result? Associations and combinations of men are deemed necessary to effect any object, Moral, Religious, or Political. To doubt their utility would justly expose one to the imputation of possessing a weak or disordered intellect. Would not associations be as useful in promoting the cause of education as any other? Would it not be pursued more vigorously, more systematically, and, as a consequence, more successfully, than it otherwise would? Would not new light be thrown upon the subject, and the public be made to feel more deeply its importance? In a word, would it not be the commencement of a new and glorious era in the history of education?

**Account Current.**—In posting up the elections in the south and west, which took place in July and August, we find a large balance against Van Buren as follows: Van Buren in account current with the whigs.

| Cr.                           | Dr.                    |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| July 4.—To Louisiana, 5       | Aug. 1.—By Illinois, 5 |
| Aug. 1.—" Kentucky, 15        | " " Missouri, 4        |
| " " Indiana, 9                |                        |
| " " Alabama, 7                |                        |
| " " N. Carolina, 15           |                        |
|                               | 51 9                   |
| Balance in favor of whigs, 42 |                        |

The above is from the *Baltimore Chronicle*, and is authenticated by good advices, as to the Dr. side, but

as to the Cr. we shall amend it by suspending the item of Illinois, for want of vouchers, and give them Arkansas for the present—with benefit of the check at the November election.—Leaving a balance as now ascertained of 44 in favor of the Whigs, instead of 42, in the States which are authentically reported.—N. Y. Cour.

## TEMPERANCE NOTICE.

The monthly meeting of the Litchfield County Temperance Society was held in North Canaan on Tuesday the 23d of Aug. It was a meeting of unusual interest, and produced a most delightful impression.—That the cause of temperance has lost none of its importance in the estimation of our citizens, was evinced by the attendance of delegates from twenty-six auxiliaries, and some from the remote parts of the County. The morning meeting was numerously attended by others, beside the delegates, which imparted an interest seldom felt on such occasions. The reports from the auxiliaries gave evidence that the "cause" is steadily advancing; and that while its existence and prosperity, hitherto, are to be ascribed to the influence of the "old pledge," its final triumph cannot be reasonably expected without the adoption of the "New." Not merely the reformation of the drunkard, but the safety of the rising generation, seem to require more thorough remedies, and loftier barriers against the numerous and insidious attacks of the giant evil. The disease must be probed to the bottom, or no permanent cure can be expected. A superficial healing, while the wound is left to fester, and diffuses its poisonous corruption wider and deeper, is worse than useless—it will soon break forth with all the virulence of accumulated strength. This conviction is rapidly extending. Temperance men begin to feel that expediency demands the total abstinence, as a common beverage, of all that can intoxicate.

The exercises in the afternoon were indeed cheering to every heart. The juvenile temperance societies of the town, and some from adjoining towns, convened on this occasion, comprising about 300 children from 5 years old, and upwards. They formed at the school house, and marched in procession, preceded by a band of music, and a white flag bearing upon it, in large capitals, the word "Temperance." No one could behold those interesting youth, just entering upon life, surrounded by such blessed influences, without a throb of benevolent exultation; and many a tearful eye amongst the crowd of admiring spectators, told the workings of the spirit within.

The audience listened with great pleasure to able addresses from Mr. Cowles of North Canaan, E. W. Andrews, Esq. of Litchfield, and the Rev. Mr. Bainbridge of Winsted. The interest of the occasion was much increased by the music from the choir, which was truly delightful; and a vote of thanks was unanimously passed for their excellent performance.

Much praise is due to the citizens of Canaan for their exertions in rendering the occasion interesting, and it is believed that an impression was made upon the minds of old and young that will not soon be effaced.

The society adjourned to meet in New-Hartford (North) on the fourth Tuesday in September. The delegates will meet at 10 o'clock A. M. and the public exercises will commence at 2 o'clock P. M. It is earnestly hoped that every auxiliary will be represented.

RICHARD SMITH, Sec'y.  
Sharon, Sept. 5, 1836.

From the National Intelligencer, Aug. 31.

## THE PROSPECT.

At no time within the last eight years have the true republicans of our country had as much reason for congratulating themselves on their fidelity to principle, or as powerful motives for perseverance in it, as at the present moment. In the elections, thus far, their steady but not clamorous opposition to the schemes of the spoilers, and to the dictation from the palace, has been rewarded with a success which their opponents did not anticipate, and which has thrown into confusion the best disciplined of their squadrons. The returns of the State elections which have been already held, show, beyond reasonable doubt, that the nominees of the Baltimore Convention for President and Vice President will lose the votes of the people of the following States, viz:

|                 | Number of Electors. |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| Louisiana,      | Five,               |
| Alabama,        | Seven,              |
| North Carolina, | Fifteen,            |
| Kentucky,       | Fifteen,            |
| Indiana,        | Nine,               |
| Illinois,       | Five,               |
| Missouri,       | Four,               |
| Arkansas,       | Three.              |

And it is admitted by us, that they will receive the votes of the people of the following States: Louisiana, Alabama, North Carolina, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas.

That is to say, out of the Electoral votes of eight States, whose political bias has been disclosed at the elections which have been lately held, which eight States collectively choose sixty-three Electors, it will be seen that the Whig candidates can command but twelve electors, whilst the Opposition to them will obtain fifty-one, where the calculations of the party organs had denied them even a single Electoral vote! These facts speak for themselves, in a language that all can understand.

We shall not undertake to predict the effect of this news upon public opinion in other States. We will anticipate nothing, much less predict any thing. But we run no hazard in saying that it is as plain as the easiest question that can be wrought by the Rule of Three, that results in the other States corresponding with those in the States heard from would put the Baltimore nominees out of the question, in the Presidential election. To effect this purpose, all that is necessary is (in our opinion) that the real Republicans in every State shall come to the polls, and do their duty. That duty, emphatically, to sustain the independent Electoral ticket in each State. If this duty be faithfully performed, we do not see any sufficient reason to doubt that the Spoils' party will, at the coming election, and for all time to come, be defeated, routed, and overthrown. A general rally of the friends of the Constitution and the Law, not as Gen. Jackson or Mr. Van Buren understands them, but as they have been understood by the fathers of the Republic, is all that is necessary to accomplish this great work.

"HALIFAX COURT HOUSE, Va., Aug. 24.

"Dear Sir:—The whole town is upside down this morning. The jail burst, together with five prisoners. It was supposed to be set on fire by the prisoners from the inside. Can't ascertain whether any escaped. I was about the first that got there. Heard the cries of some! can't tell how many. Made every effort to get them out, but in vain. Your servant."

## MARRIED.

In Colchester, Mr. Leonard Wheeler, of Avon, to Miss Emily Francis; Mr. John C. Dolbear, of Natchez, Miss. to Miss Leonard A. Chapman, daughter of Russell Chapman, Esq.; Mr. John G. Huntington, of Norwich, to Miss Mary Isham, daughter of Col. John Isham.

## DIED.

In this town, on the 1st inst. a child of Mr. Luman Curran, aged 2 years.  
In Waterbury, on the 21st ult. Henry H. son of Holbrook Curran, Esq. aged 12 years.  
In West-Hartford, Mr. Asahel Porter, aged 60.  
In Avon, Mrs. Dorothy Robbins, aged 73.  
In Glastenbury, Widow Joanna Hubbard, aged 96.  
In New-Haven, Mr. Howard Smith, aged 83.  
In Wallingford, Mrs. Sarah Andrews, widow of the late Doct. Aaron Andrews, aged 93 years.

## WANTED.

BY the subscriber, an APPRENTICE to the Waggon Making Business. To one of industrious and steady habits, good encouragement will be given.

LEWIS SMITH.

Harwinton, Sept. 5, 1836.

At a Court of Probate holden at Plymouth, in and for Plymouth District, Sept. 3, 1836.

On the estate of OZIAS PRATT, late of said Plymouth, deceased.—Ordered, that the administrators exhibit their administration account to this Court for adjustment, at the Probate Office in Plymouth, on the 24th day of September, 1836, at 1 o'clock afternoon; and that all persons interested in said estate may be notified thereof, the administrators will cause this order to be published in a newspaper printed in Litchfield, and post a copy thereof on the signpost in said Plymouth. Certified from Record.

14 CALVIN BUTLER, Judge.

## New Goods JUST RECEIVED.

An extensive assortment of black, blue, invisible green, claret, mixed, and olive Broadcloths—plaid and ribbed Cassimeres, well bought, and will be sold cheap; figured and plain Merino Cloths; Camblets, Bombazines, Merino & Thibet Wool Shawls; a great variety of Shawls & Handkerchiefs; a very handsome assortment of dark, rich printed CALICOES, with almost every kind of Wool, Cotton and Linen Goods—comprising together an EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT—and on accommodating terms.

CHARLES L. WEBB.

Litchfield, Sept. 8, 1836.

## Attention!

The 4th Flank Company of Riflemen, 16th Regiment of Connecticut Infantry!

YOU are hereby warned to appear at the usual place of parade of said company, on the Green at Litchfield, on Monday the 12th inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. armed and equipped as the law directs, for company parade and inspection. Also for the choice of a Captain, and to fill such vacancies as may thereupon occur.

MYRON STONE, Captain.

Litchfield, Sept. 8, 1836.

## Important to the Sick.

**THE DIFFERENCE.** It cannot be denied that whilst many medicines which are recommended to the public, have not even the negative merit of harmlessness, there are others which would be great injuries indeed and suicidal prejudices to invite, untended, in a common recommendation. And when a medicine comes endorsed with all the great names that have adorned the annals of the medical profession, and warranted by the seal and signature of long and uniform success, its proprietor makes no unreasonable demand upon public confidence, when he claims for it a superior consideration.

**THE CAMOMILE PREPARATION** of Dr. Evans is undeniably entitled to this enviable distinction; for whilst no medical authority in existence condenses it, every medical work which alludes to it, and every medical practitioner that is acquainted with it, freely acknowledges its value; and that the latter should do so in opposition to their personal interests, must be attributed either to their candor and love of truth, or to their unwillingness to fly in the face of all observation, and the testimony of thousands.

Dr. W. EVANS does not pretend that his Camomile Pills will cure all diseases. He frankly and conscientiously admits that he can not. He lays no claim to the discovery of the "Philosopher's Stone," and wishes nobody to believe that he sells the "Elixir of Life," but he DOES SAY, and he DOES BELIEVE, and he CAN PROVE that in debilitated and exhausted constitutions, and in ALL CASES OF ALL KINDS; in weakness of the digestive organs; in incipient consumption, whether of the lungs or the liver; in the dreadful debility occasioned by the use of purgatives, in palsy, rheumatism, (more especially) in the sickness incident to mothers and females of relaxed nerves; in every case of debility, tremor, or that disease which is brought on by intemperance; in the wretched horrors of the mind and body which occur from occasional inebriety, in loss of appetite, languor, melancholy, pains in the head, limbs, or side; in corrupt, sallow, and uncomely complexions, which arise from the bad state of the liver, in all these cases, and in some others mentioned in the bill and directions given with his medicines; HE DOES SAY, that the CAMOMILE PILLS, interchanged occasionally with his APERIENT FAMILY PILLS, (the best known) which are sold with them, will effect immediate relief; and if used but for a few days, will be a perfect cure. This much is placed beyond doubt, by daily testimonies which would be given on oath; and for this much, DR. W. EVANS can conscientiously request confidence. He therefore need only add that his CAMOMILE PILLS, together with his excellent APERIENT PILLS, can be obtained, wholesale or retail, at No. 7, Division street, New York, and of his authorized agents, in town or country.

**RESPECTFULLY TO THE PUBLIC.** In addition to the many remedies already given to the public, and others in preparation, DR. W. EVANS will now offer to Mr. John Gibson, of North at Williamsburg, who has been troubled with the rheumatism for three years, and for nine months had to use crutches, he has been so far restored to health, by using a few bottles of Camomile Pills, can be obtained, wholesale or retail, at No. 7, Division street, New York, and of his authorized agents, in town or country.

Mrs. Watts, 603 Water street, by using two bottles of Camomile Pills, has been greatly benefited; she feels better than she has in a year previous. Her disease, dyspepsia and palpitation of the heart.

Mr. W. Evans' Camomile Pills, can be obtained, wholesale or retail, at No. 7, Division street, New York, and of his authorized agents, in town or country.

Stephen Ames, 127 Amity st., for a length of time past has been troubled with a load and distress at the stomach, indigestion, has been in the head, &c. By using Dr. W. Evans' Camomile and Aperient Pills, the complaints have been removed.

Mrs. Rapelye, Middletown, Long Island, has been cured by using Dr. W. Evans' Pills. Her complaint was dyspepsia.

Mr. Blackwell, 151 Madison street, has received great benefit by using the Camomile and Aperient Pills.

Capt. J. Stewart, of ship William, has been so far restored to health, as to be enabled to attend to his business, having been so long in the head, &c. By using Dr. W. Evans' Camomile and Aperient Pills, the complaints have been removed.

Mrs. Rapelye, Middletown, Long Island, has been cured by using Dr. W. Evans' Pills. Her complaint was dyspepsia.

Mr. Blackwell, 151 Madison street, has received great benefit by using the Camomile and Aperient Pills.

Mr. Israel S. Smith had a complication of diseases, such as indigestion, loss of appetite, lassitude and lashing; felt as if he did not want to see any one. By using three bottles of Dr. W. Evans' Camomile, and two boxes of Aperient Pills, considers himself cured; he is cheerful and lively, and says he has not felt so well for ten years.

Mrs. Noland, corner of Spring and Mercer streets, disease in the head, was obliged sometimes to walk the floor all night, the disease was so great—greatly relieved by using the Camomile and Aperient Pills.

**TO THE LADIES.** Amongst thousands of ladies benefited by Dr. W. Evans' Camomile Pills, Mrs. M. Beaumont, (corner of Canal and Washington streets) has kindly allowed it to be made known for the benefit of others, that she was brought (by mental affliction) to a very weak and bad state of health, and pains in the side and head, was recommended to take Dr. W. Evans' Camomile Pills, which she has done to her comfort of mind, and restoration of health.

**MRS. M. BEAUMONT.**

**TO THE AFFLICTED.** For the benefit of the public, and in gratitude to Dr. W. Evans, I consider it a duty I owe to make known the great good I have derived from EVANS' CAMOMILE PILLS. Having been five years afflicted with dyspepsia of the worst kind, I made application to numerous sources without benefit, and by the use of Dr. W. Evans' Camomile Pills, and three boxes of Evans' Aperient Pills, I have found signal relief fully to my satisfaction, and am more healthy than I have been for years. The symptoms (which were pains in the chest, weakness in the whole frame, heart-burn, flatulency, acidity, and headache) are all removed. I deliver this testimony over to Dr. Evans for the aid and the public benefit, for it to be made known. I hereby sign my name and address.

EDWARD RHODES, 95 Crosby street, N. Y.

The following persons have been benefited and cured of different complaints, as dyspepsia, consumption, heart-burn, liver complaints, headache, weakness, female complaints, nervous diseases, spasms and others of all those complaints for which all these Pills are so efficacious:

Mr. SAMUEL McCULLY, 451 Pearl street.  
Mr. J. VARDYCKE, 62 Furrith street.  
Mr. J. GILLIS, Milton, Ulster county, N. Y.  
Mr. A. HAVET, 217 Broome street.  
Mr. CLARK, 482 Water street.  
Mrs. M. Thompson street.

Capt. JOHN CLARK, of ship Jefferson.

Dr. W. Evans says: "That the public may be satisfied with the virtues of your Camomile and Aperient Pills, I will state that for a long time, I have been suffering with a distress in my stomach, pains in my head and side, and often troubled with languidness, sometimes with pimples and blotches on my skin. By using a few of your Pills I am greatly benefited, and have not the least doubt they will effect a cure."

Respectfully yours, U. G. CLARK, 52 Oliver st. DR. W. EVANS' Medical Office, is at No. 7 Division street, near Chatham square, New-York, where the Camomile or Tonic, as well as the Family Aperient Pills may be obtained.

ET The Aperient Pills 25 cents a box, and the Camomile Pills 50 cents a bottle.

R. MERRILLAN & CO. sole Agents for Litchfield County.

## NOTICE.

THE Court of Probate for the District of Litchfield hath limited and allowed six months from the date hereof for the creditors to the estate of

JOSEPH OSBORN, late of Warren, in said district, deceased, to present their claims against said estate to the subscriber. All claims not presented within said time will be barred a recovery.  
GEORGE P. TALLMADGE, Executor.  
Warren, Sept. 3, 1836.

## NOTICE.

THE members of the First Ecclesiastical Society in Litchfield are hereby warned to attend a society meeting at the Lecture Room in said society on Monday the 12th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of making arrangements for painting the Meeting House, and to transact any other business proper to be done at said meeting.

SAMUEL BUEL, } Society's  
THEODORE BRANCH, } Committee.  
JAMES WHITING, }  
Litchfield, Sept. 1, 1836.

## Operations on the Teeth.

C. W. GRANT, MAY be seen, professionally, at the house of Mr. Luke Lewis. He will remain in town but a few days.  
Litchfield, Sept. 1.

## NOTICE.

THE members of the Litchfield County Sacred Music Society are notified that their annual meeting will be held at the Lecture Room of the Episcopal Church in Litchfield, on Wednesday the 21st inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. They are also notified that a CONCERT will be given in the evening of the same day, commencing at half past 6 o'clock.

By order of the Executive Committee.  
E. HARRISON, } Secretaries.  
D. W. CATLIN, }  
Litchfield, Sept. 1, 1836.

## TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

THE subscriber has for sale, one Sulkey and Harness, one Cutter, several Tables (nearly new), Stands, a large lot of Chairs, Bedsteads of almost every description, one Bed, Desks, Chests, Book-Cases, one Rotary Cooking Stove; one Box Stove; numerous articles of Iron, Stone, and Earthen Hollow Ware; Tubs, Pails, two barrels Soap, and nearly every article of Household Furniture; all which he will sell at 10 per cent less than their real value.

N. B. The above articles, not previously disposed of, will be sold at public vendue, on Monday the 19th Sept. at 1 o'clock P. M. at the subscriber's residence in South Farms.  
R. S. CRAMPTON.  
August 31, 1836.

## A GIRL.

Is wanted immediately to do house work in a small family. Apply to  
S. GALPIN.

## New Hat and Cap Store.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their customers, and the public generally, that they have taken the Store lately occupied by E. W. Bolles, three doors west of the County House, where they will keep on hand an assortment of HATS of their own manufacture, of different qualities and latest New-York fashions, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms. Also, fashionable SILK HATS of various qualities, and Boys' and Children's Cloth Caps of different patterns.  
KILBORN & BRAMAN.  
Litchfield, Sept. 1, 1836.

## FOR SALE.

A first rate GIG & Harness. For particulars, apply at the Mansion House, where they may be seen.  
Litchfield, Aug. 25.

## Lyman's Patent Spiral Conical SPRING BED.

## For Beds, Cots, & Hammocks.

THIS newly invented BED is one of the most comfortable both for the sick and the well. By the action and reaction of the Spring, an equable support is afforded to the inequalities of the body, so that all muscular exertion is rendered thereby unnecessary. It is constructed with a joint near the head, which enables the occupant to rise any desired reclination, and this it is which renders it so peculiarly useful to the sick and infirm. The Spiral Conical Spring Bed may be readily adapted to any common Bedstead, and the expense so trifling that it comes within the means of every family.

The above named Bed was first exhibited at the Mechanics' Institute, New-York, and was highly commended, and a large number immediately ordered.

N. B. The above Beds may be obtained of DEWEY & BULELEY, of Litchfield, who are now manufacturing them.  
Litchfield, Aug. 23.

## FOR POUCHKEEPSIE, New-York & Albany.

## DAILY.

STAGE LEAVES LITCHFIELD EVERY DAY (except Sundays) at 4